

# The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 49 NO. 1

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY 1ST 1916

PRICE THREE CENTS

## THE ODESSA DANCE

The Hall Nicely Decorated With Christmas Greens

### MANY VISITORS WERE PRESENT

The Odessa young people ushered in the New Year in a happy manner at their dance on New Year's eve in the Odessa Hall. The dance was given by the older set in honor of their sons and daughters and their young friends.

Promptly at half after eight o'clock, the orchestra began to play, five pieces under the direction of J. Norris Robinson of Wilmington. There were twenty-four dances and six encores.

The hall had been nicely decorated with holiday greens by the young people. Supper was served as the New Year came in and the Old year made his final bow.

House parties were entertained over the dance by Misses Frances and Rebecca Watkins, Alice Brown, Helen Watkins and Helen Sparks.

The patrons were: Mrs. George W. Davis, Mrs. W. R. Davis, Mrs. Lee Sparks, Mrs. John V. Watkins, Mrs. F. B. Watkins, Mrs. Carrie Appleton and Miss Spruance. The committee included F. B. Watkins, A. P. Corbit, Lee Sparks, J. W. Watkins and W. Mailley Davis.

Among the guests were: Misses Helen McDowell, Charlotte Peverley, Helen Brady, Eliza Green, Nellie Janvier, Helen Biggs, Laura Connellee, Jessie Shepherd and Elizabeth Gibbs. Mrs. Alfred Connellee, Francis Hulihill, George Hukill, Charles Meyers, Ted McIntire, George I. Lockwood, James Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Eliam Shalcross, all of Middletown.

Misses Frances W. Davis, Mary Aspil, Helen Watkins, Alice Brown, Rebecca Watkins, Elizabeth Wood, Helen Sparks, Misses Lee Sparks, Jr., William Wood, John W. Watkins and wife, Francis B. Watkins and wife, Alexander P. Corbit, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis, Mrs. George Whittock, Mrs. E. Ballard Lodge, Mrs. Aspleton and Miss Spruance, from Odessa.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Clarence Aspil, Misses Dorothy Cochran and Corinne Mendenhall, Harry Townsend, William Townsend, Wallace Cox, Norman Wright, Charles Mendenhall and N. W. Smith of Wilmington; Misses Argare, Postles, Esther Reed and Mr. John H. Hall, of Smyrna; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bush of Hillcrest; Mr. and Mrs. George Furman Mather, of Langhorne, Pa.; Mr. Pierson Embree, of West Chester Pa.; Allen McIntire, of Philadelphia; James T. Elias and Richard Rodney, of New Castle; Miss Newton and Mr. Warren Newton, from Bridgeville; Miss Marion Woodall, of Georgetown, Md.; Mr. Harvey Bounds and Mr. Morris Mitchell, of Newark; Richard T. Cann, Jr., William Cann, of Kirkwood; Miss Emilie Janvier, of St. Georges.

### CENTURY CLUB CALENDAR

The following is the calendar for the New Century Club of Middletown for the months of January and February:

January 4th-2.00 P. M., Executive Board meeting; 2.30 Business.

January 11th-Arts and Crafts, Miss Mary E. Rich, Women's College of Delaware.

January 18th-Edison Disc Phonograph Recital.

January 25th-"A Home for the Feeble-minded", Mrs. Selden S. Deemer, N. J.

February 1st-2.00 P. M., Executive Board meeting; 2.30 Business meeting.

Feb. 8th-Birthday party.

Feb 15th-Meeting of the New Century Club of Middletown for any and all business pertaining to the corporation.

Feb. 22d-Delaware Day.

Feb. 29th-The "enace of the Men-tally Defective," Mr. Alexander Johnson of the Training School at Vineland, N. J.

Mr. A. K. Hopkins, who has been employed at the Middletown Farms Creamery for some years, has been appointed to new duties made vacant by the death of J. R. Brown. His duties consist of janitor of the Middletown Academy, Sexton of Forest Presbyterian Church, and care-taker of the Forest Cemetery. He will enter upon his new duties January 1st.

### Entertained Sunday School Class

Little Miss Harriett G. Black entertained the following friends on Monday evening at the movies, after which refreshments were served at her home: Frances Armstrong, Mabel Collins, Caroline Fournace, Mary and Gladys Goldsborough, Catherine Reed, Anna English and Helen Kates. These girls are all members of the same Sunday School class.

### Death of Mrs. William Matthews

Mrs. William Matthews an estimable lady who has been ill with a complication of diseases, passed away at her home near Earleville, Md., on Sunday morning, after a year and a half of suffering. She is survived by her husband and a large family of sons and daughters.

The funeral was held Wednesday, with interment at Cecilton Cemetery.

## BETHESDA CHURCH NOTES

Jan. 2d, 1916. 9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting.

10.30 A. M. Short sermon. Subject, New Year's Message. Reception of probationers into full membership. Pastor wishes all who expect to join the church to see him Friday afternoon or evening, or Saturday evening at the parsonage.

2 P. M. Sunday School. Let every teacher and scholar make a new start the first Sunday of the New Year. Let us have the ranks full.

7.30 P. M. Public worship with sermon. Subject, "My God shall supply all your needs according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

Mr. League at 3 P. M.

The passing of the days and weeks emphasizes the flight of time. We stand in the portals of the new year, wondering what it has in store for us. This is the time for a new start. Oliver Goldsmith said, "Our greatest glory consists not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall." Perhaps some have neglected the services of the sanctuary. The minister has faithfully prepared his sermons, but your pew has been empty. This non-church going habit is injurious to the individual, for needs the help and inspiration which come from Divine Service, besides, it is discouraging to your pastor and the example is not wholesome. Certainly every one wishes to do more for the church and humanity than he did last year. The Pastor extends New Year's greetings to all of his friends, and trusts that there are good things in store for them.

The Revival Meeting at Bethesda M. E. Church will begin January 9th. Miss Shirley, who so ably assisted the Pastor last year, will be with him again. All the members and friends are urged to give themselves to prayer and work to the end that Christ's kingdom may be built up.

## SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT

Principal Howell's and Miss Carpenter's room at the High School were scenes of pleasure on Thursday of last week, when their pupils gave a delightful entertainment for their parents and friends. The program follows:

Music-Chorus.

Recitation—"While the Shepherds watched their flocks", Letitia Pool.

Music-Duet, Marion Armstrong.

Recitation—"A Christmas Hymn," Bessie Denny.

Music-Chorus.

Recitation—"Annie and Willie's Prayer", Millie Rosenberg.

Music-Solo, Miss Louise Ratledge.

Recitation—"The Golden Christmas", Frances Cochran.

Music-Chorus.

Recitation—"A Christmas Carol", Alma Whitlock.

Solo—"Laddie"—Myers.

Recitation—"A Christmas Stocking", Martha Pearce.

Music-Chorus.

Playing Santa Claus.

Music-Chorus.

Motion Play.

Solo—"Silent night"—William Meyers.

Play—"The Day Before Christmas," Music-Chorus.

## WARWICK

Mr. J. H. Vinyard, of Wilmington spent the Xmas Holidays at his home here in town.

Misses Willie and Lena King, of Wilmington, were Xmas visitors at the home of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Lewis King near town.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Johnson and daughter, of North East, are visiting relatives in and near town.

Mr. S. D. Wilson entertained his mother Mrs. Josephine Wilson and brother Mr. Daniel Wilson, of Wilmington on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Matthews were Earleville visitors on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Merritt entertained their son Mr. R. B. Merritt Jr., and family on Xmas Day.

Mrs. V. L. Vinyard entertained Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Finnegan, of North East, and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Merritt and children on Xmas Day.

Mrs. Mary Lofland left for Philadelphia on Tuesday where she will spend the winter.

Mr. John Holden was a Chester visitor one day last week.

Preaching Sunday evening at 7.30 P. M. Christian Endeavor at 7 P. M.

## Mr. Merritt Improving

A recent letter received by a gentleman here from Mr. J. Wilson Merritt, conveys news that will be welcomed by all his friends that he is better and living very hopeful about his final recovery. He said in the letter—which, by the way, he wrote himself—that he was sitting up in a chair, and that he expects soon to return to Middletown.

The Transcript regret to announce the serious illness of Mr. B. F. Gallagher, who has been confined to his home for the past three weeks with typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Donovan will entertain a New Years' Party, including Mrs. Blockson, of Little Creek; Mrs. Anna Blockson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Logue, of Wilmington.

Mr. Thomas Cochran and family, of East Orange, N. J., and Dr. G. B. Pearson, have been guests at the home of Mrs. Margaret Cochran, of Crawford street, during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Messick entertained on Christmas, Dr. W. Victor Messick, wife and son, James B. Messick, 2d, of Smyrna; Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Messick and little daughters Blanche and Annabelle, of near town.

Mr. and Mrs. George V. Peverley entertained on Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. George Cuthbert Peverley and children, Mr. Sidney Peverley, of Mechanicsville, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. James W. Woodall and little daughters, of Georgetown, Md.

Mrs. Charles Malcolm Cochran entertained the Wednesday card home at her home this week. The fortunate prize winners were: Miss Helen Shalcross, first prize; Mrs. Mary Williams Lewis, second prize; Mrs. George Cuthbert Peverley, guest's prize.

Try our High Grade White Rose Flour, sold by all leading grocers. Manufactured by Shalcross & Klotzbacher.

## FRiENDS & VISITORS

### Personal Items About People You See and Know

### THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Helen Curry, of Wilmington, is visiting Miss Helen McWhorter.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Stevens spent Sunday with relatives in Chester, Pa.

Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Caswell spent the past week with Mrs. Mary Jones.

Mrs. John E. Ginn had Miss Leslie Brown, of Baltimore, for a Christmas guest.

Miss Katherine Touhey was a Christmas visitor with her relatives at Yorklyn.

Mrs. Samuel Price is visiting her niece Mrs. Grant Rowbotham, at Glenolden, Pa.

Mrs. Lola Davis entertained her sister Mrs. James McGinn, of Philadelphia, on Christmas day.

Miss Lola Ingram was a holiday visitor with her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ingram.

Dr. and Mrs. Nettie Thomas for a guest at the parsonage this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Brockson and Mrs. Choate visited relatives at Haddon Heights, N. J., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Jones, of Chesterville, spent Monday with her sister Mrs. John McGuire.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dockey and son, of near town, spent the week-end with relatives in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Preston have been spending the holidays with relatives at Havre de Grace, Md.

Mr. Ray S. Dickson, foreman of The Transcript office, is improving from a light attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Elias M. Shalcross has sold her farm on the "Levels" to Mr. T. Othoson of Middletown, price \$1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Derrickson will spend New Years' Day with Mrs. Derrickson's relatives at Felton.

Mrs. Rosa Weber has returned after spending a few days with her daughter Mrs. Curtis Millman, in Woodside.

Miss Sarah G. Crossland, of Wilmington, spent the Christmas holidays with her mother Mrs. J. B. Bender, near town.

Mr. Alfred Connellee, of Carney's Point, N. J., spent the week-end with his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Connellee.

Mrs. Frank Hetzel and Mrs. T. S. Fournace, are being entertained by their sister, Mrs. John D. Gill, in "Middle Neck".

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Valliant, of Easton, Md., spent the Christmas holidays with their mother Mrs. Elizabeth Vinyard.

Mr. George Embree and son Pierson, of West Chester, Pa., are spending the holidays with Frederick Brady and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Northrup and little daughter, visited Mrs. Northrup's mother Mrs. Paul Gillis, at Wilmington, last week.

Mrs. S. W. Price, of Philadelphia, is spending the Christmas holidays with her sister Miss Mary Price, on South Broad street.

Mrs. Frank Hetzel and daughter Eleanor, of Franksville, Wis., is spending several weeks with her sister Mrs. T. S. Fournace.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Johnson attended the dedication exercises of the new armory at Elkton, Md., on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Grant spent the holidays with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Warner in Clayton.

Miss Mayne Townend, of Philadelphia, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gill.

Garrett Othoson and wife, of St. Georges, spent several days the past week with John Townsend.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Penn Wilson are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a daughter Tuesday, Dec. 28th.

Mrs. L. L. Maloney, son and daughter, of Wilmington, are spending this week with her parents W. A. Scott and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have returned home after spending the holidays with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Shockley in Greensboro.

William Spier and wife, of Blackbird, Frank Hutchison, of Carneys Point, Joe Hutchison and wife were entertained Sunday by D. P. Hutchison.

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The Globe Clothing Store opens its New Year Campaign with big "cuts" in Men's Clothing!

Overcoats, Men's, Boys', Children's—ONE THIRD off!

GLOBE CLOTHING STORE

## ODESSA

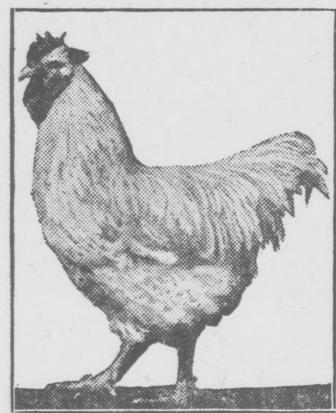
## DIFFERENCES IN CLASSES OF CHICKENS



Feeding and Inspecting English Flock of Young Birds.

What breed of chickens to use on the farm, is an ever recurring question in the correspondence of the poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. So far as those qualities that are important on the farm are concerned, the principal distinctions are between classes rather than breeds.

The Mediterranean breeds are small, sprightly, very nervous in disposition, are good rustlers, can fly over any fence that is likely to be constructed, are clean legged, and are good layers of pure white eggs of fair size. The Mediterranean class includes Leghorns, Anconas, Andalusians, Spanish, and Minorcas. Of these, the Leghorns are most popular among the breeds, and



White Plymouth Rock Cock.

the single-comb whites are the most popular of the Leghorns.

In the Asiatic class are found birds of the opposite extreme in almost every characteristic. They are the largest of the chickens, are slow maturing, and are very heavily and loosely feathered over the body and down the legs. They are rather poor layers of dark brown eggs of good size. The breeds that comprise the Asiatic class are the Brahma, the Cochins, and the Langshans.

## PREPARE FOWLS FOR MARKET

After Carcass Has Been Picked Clean  
It Should Be Thoroughly Cooled  
—Sew Skin Tears.

Picking should be started just as soon as the bird has been stuck. If delayed for any reason the work becomes more difficult as time goes on.

The usual plan is to first snap out the coarse quills of tail or wings and then go after the feathers covering the more tender sections of the body. These areas are more or less well defined, one on each side of the breast, on the thighs and the joints of the wings. After these have been plucked the remainder of the body is very quickly finished.

Do not leave any feathers on the neck or above the hock joints, excepting in the case of capons, which are usually dressed in a certain showy fashion.

Remove the pin feathers with a dull knife, catching them between the blade and the thumb and pulling out without injury to the skin.

Then cool the carcass thoroughly. Dry cooling is best, but the ice-water process must of necessity be adopted by the majority of producers.

In dry cooling, the birds are merely hung in dry, cool air, as in a refrigerator, until all of the animal heat is removed. When the wet process is used, they are first thrown into water of ordinary temperature and left for a short time, then transferred to ice water until the cooling is completed.

Wet-cooled stock does not keep as well as dry-cooled and its nutritive value is lessened.

Be sure to cool thoroughly. It takes a long time to draw out every trace of animal heat, but if this is not done trouble is sure to follow.

## HENS RELISH SPROUTED OATS

Make Excellent Substitute for Green Feed During Winter—Sprouts Are Very Succulent.

Green food is excellent for poultry but it is sometimes hard to get, particularly during the winter. Where cabbage, mangels, etc., are not obtainable artificially sprouted oats make an excellent substitute. If properly prepared it makes as good a green food as there is. A leading authority finds the following method most successful for preparing it:

The oats should be soaked in water at a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, for about 48 hours, in pails or galvanized wash-tubs, and during this soaking process there should be added from five to ten drops of formalin to kill the spores of molds and to insure a clean, sweet feed. After soaking they are spread out about one inch thick on trays which are placed in a sprouting rack, seven to each rack, the trays being ten inches apart and kept at a temperature of about 60 to 80 degrees

## DAIRY



## FEEDING POTATOES TO COWS

Value of Tubers for Milk Production Depends Upon What Other Kinds of Feeds Are Given.

The value of potatoes for milk production depends to a considerable extent upon what kind of feed they are fed in connection with. With clover or alfalfa hay, potatoes would have greater value than if fed with wild or timothy hay or corn fodder. This is true because potatoes are rich in starch, or what is known as carbohydrates in feeding terms, and low in protein. Clover and alfalfa are rich in protein, while the other feeds mentioned are low in protein. Putting two feeds together that are both low in protein does not bring as good results as when they are combined so that the feed low in protein can be fed with a feed high in protein. By combining potatoes with some feed high in protein, they could be made to equal about one-fourth the feed value of oats (ground) for dairy cows; that is, pound for pound. Combined with ordinary farm-grown feeds, potatoes would hardly have this value for milk production in comparison with ground oats. According to this estimate, potatoes would be worth only 15 cents a bushel or less when oats are worth 32 cents a bushel.

Potatoes have a somewhat higher value for meat production than for the production of milk and are more valuable for pigs or for fattening cattle than for milk cows. With the price of potatoes below 25 cents a bushel it generally pays to feed them on the farm, especially if there is a shortage of grain or a long distance to haul to market.

## EARLY TRAINING FOR HEIFER

Much Difficulty Experienced on Some Farms With Young Animals—Kindness is Favoured.

On some farms great difficulty is experienced in training the young heifer to be milked. Often the methods resorted to are brutal, and the permanent result is more or less a failure. The actual training of a dairy heifer should begin long before she comes in milk. In fact, when she is a little calf is none too soon.

All dairy animals should be taught to lead, to be groomed and handled in every way while they are young. The important thing is to manage

In the preparing of eggs for market the greatest step in advantage that can be made is in educating the farmer to the importance of keeping the male birds away from the laying flock during the summer months, so that infertile eggs may be produced.

Within the American class the choice is largely one of personal taste. The fact that the carcasses with fine pin feathers are being demanded more and more by the best markets, however, is having more and more influence in favor of the white and buff varieties. On the other hand, it is generally understood that where coyotes are still about, the white varieties are more conspicuous and more easily picked up.

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If the stock is to be shipped without ice, it should be dried and placed carefully in clean boxes or cases of suitable size. When ice is used, barrels make the best packages, the dressed poultry and cracked ice being packed in alternate layers, the whole topped with a large piece of ice.

## BEST DEMAND FOR CHICKENS

Holiday Season Is Time for Big Birds—Turkeys, Geese, Guinea Hens, Etc., Are Wanted.

Chickens are more in demand almost any other time than during the holidays, although a great many are used then, too, but the demand for chickens is a steady one, much more steady than the demand for ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea hens, etc. Although these are always demanded, the chicken seems to meet the common requirement more often. It is not so large, and its first cost is less, and so it appeals to the many with smaller purses and for smaller occasions.

The holiday time is the time for the big birds, as big feasts are the rule, and the person who would hardly think of a turkey of heavy weight any other time, buys one then.

## Discard Immature Birds.

Discard both male and female birds that have an immature look or that have been stunted, as well as late-hatched individuals.

Fahrenheit. In from seven to ten days, depending on temperature, they will have developed sprouts three to four inches long and a growth of roots, the entire mass being very tender and succulent.

About one square inch of feeding surface is supplied daily to each bird, or as much as will clean up quickly. The oats must not be fed in excess as they are laxative and are apt to produce diarrhea.

## Keep Dropping Board Clean.

If you do not keep the dropping boards cleaned off at least three times a week you had better not have any and go back to the dirt floor, as the dropping board is a danger if left to accumulate filth—too close up to the chickens.

## Eggs Absorb Odors.

Egg shells are porous and absorb the odors in a room to a certain degree. This will cause them to become stale and spoil. Therefore, eggs should be stored in a clean room until they are ready for market.

## PROPER ATTENTION TO DAIRY UTENSILS

All Pails and Cans Should Be Heavily Tinned and Seams Covered With Solder.

(By P. BENNETT, West Virginia Experiment Station.)

One of the most frequent sources of contamination in milk lies in the improper care of utensils. All milk pails and cans should be heavily tinned and all seams covered up with solder so that there are no lodgings for dirt, or crevices that are hard to clean. Rusty utensils should never be used in handling milk, since it is impossible to clean them thoroughly. All dippers, pails, strainers, cans, etc., should be rinsed with cold water to which some washing powder has been added. In the washing process a brush should be used rather than a cloth, as the cloth soon absorbs the milk, and becomes filthy. After washing, the utensils should be rinsed thoroughly with steaming hot water. Do not dry them with a cloth; instead, incline them on a clean shelf over pegs, so that the water will drain off readily. If the utensils are allowed to drain out of doors the shelf or rack should be at least four feet from the ground and in a location where they are not exposed to dust.

The importance of the sterilizing process, while well understood by most people, is quite frequently overlooked.

While milk vessels may look perfectly clean after having been mashed, they may still be contaminated with bacteria. These bacteria can be destroyed only by proper sterilization, such as is obtained by exposing the vessels to a boiling temperature for some length of time. Where only a small amount of milk is handled steam is very often not available and in such cases the simplest method of sterilizing is to place the vessels in boiling water for five minutes.

Every farmer's wife knows the germicidal effects of sunshine, and takes advantage of it by placing her fruit jars where they are exposed to the sun. The same is true of milk vessels, but too often they are placed in the sun where they are exposed to dust and flies.

In crated stock the fat is distributed throughout the tissues of the entire body, thus making the flesh tender and sweet. This is the secret of the high quality produced by this process.

Anyone can successfully fatten chickens in this manner if he will pay attention to details. The work may be conducted in a small way by the individual producer or consumer, or on a large scale by the commercial fatter. No one has a monopoly of the business; there are opportunities for all.

Much Manure Required. Rhubarb and asparagus need much manure.

Use Grain-Tight Mangers. Grain-tight mangers will, by using the fanning mill awl on the refuse left in them by the stock, save several dollars' worth of meadow seed this winter.

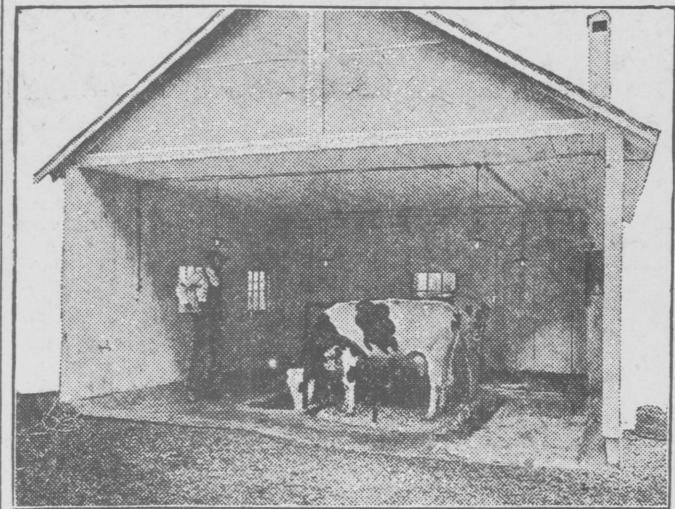
Many Herds of Swine Ruined. Fashion and improver kinds of food have ruined the breeding qualities of many herds of swine.

Leaky Thresholds. A piece of quarter-round nailed on the bottom of a door exposed to the weather prevents rain from running under the door. Daub pieces of paint and nail quite solid.

Work Nicely Together. The hog and the dairy cow work nicely together.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN, 55 Barclay St., New York

## POTENT GERMICIDE IN DAIRY STABLES



Germs Will Not Thrive in This Stable.

Sunshine is an amazingly potent germicide for the farm housekeeper and in the dairy and stables. The practice of exposing cooking and other utensils used in connection with food to direct sunlight makes use of this fact, although comparatively few appreciate exactly the work done by the sun in this regard. Probably only those who are acquainted with tests which have actually been made realize how quickly sunshine kills disease germs exposed to it. Hence the following tests may be generally instructive and interesting, says the United States department of agriculture news letter.

The tuberculous material in thin layers on glass, wood, and muslin, kept in a dark room, was proved to contain fully virulent, living tubercle bacilli after 30 days. The contrast is remarkable, tubercle bacilli of the same kind of material, dying in a smaller number of minutes in the sunshine than the number of days they remained alive in a dark room.

As most varieties of disease germs are more easily destroyed by germicides than tubercle bacilli, and as tubercle bacilli, in the thin layers in which they are likely to adhere to clothing, blankets, rugs, draperies, furniture, walls, floors, etc., are killed by the rays of the sun in less than half an hour, though they remain alive in dark places a month and longer, it is reasonable to draw the following conclusions:

(a) As a general sanitary principle it is desirable that all dwellings, stables, etc., should be so constructed that an abundance of sunshine can reach their interiors.

(b) As a general protective measure against disease germs, it is an excellent practice to expose utensils for handling milk, and milk cans after they have been cleaned, to direct sunlight, and to hang or spread wearing apparel, blankets, bedding, rugs, horse blankets, etc., periodically where the sun can shine on all parts of them.

## FLAVOR AND AROMA IN MAKING BUTTER

Quality Depends Largely on Changes Made While Cream Is in Ripening Process.



Young Holstein.

them in such a way that fear of human beings is never instilled into them.

Above all things, they must be handled with gentleness and never abused. A heifer which has been raised in this manner does not need to be broken to milk, but accepts the procedure as a matter of course.

WHEN SILAGE IS DANGEROUS

May Not Seem to Injure Some Animals, but It Has Lost Its Food Value—Learn Little Details.

BY PROF. C. H. ECKLES, Dairy Department of University of Missouri.

Spoiled silage may not seem to injure some farm animals, but it is dangerous to others, and has lost much of its food value for all. The loss results almost entirely from mold, and could have been prevented, although the only thing to do now is to study what has been done in your silo and learn how to do better next year.

Unless the silo was sealed or feeding was begun immediately after filling, from six inches to a foot at the top is sure to be spoiled. It should be put where it cannot be reached by any farm animals. Lower down, the presence of spoiled silage always indicates the presence of air, as the molds which give it the appearance of rotten manure could not work without air. The lack of sufficient water in filling is the commonest cause of the presence of air, but sufficient tramping in an airtight structure is also necessary. Red mold, which sometimes causes alarm, is no more dangerous than the less conspicuous forms which often pass unnoticed.

Age to Breed Heifers.

Early breeding stunts growth. Heifers should be bred to drop their calves when about two years old or older.

Records Prevent Mistakes.

Whenever possible, record the dates of service and calving. This enables a dairyman to avoid many mistakes that might prove costly.

Water for Dairy Herd.

Make careful preparations to supply plenty of good water for the dairy herd, old and young, nice and water.

Don't Trust a Bull.

The cross bull should be kept in a strong lot of his own, and not trusted for a single moment.

Keep Dropping Board Clean.

If you do not keep the dropping boards cleaned off at least three times a week you had better not have any and go back to the dirt floor, as the dropping board is a danger if left to accumulate filth—too close up to the chickens.

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Whenever possible, record the dates of service and calving. This enables a dairyman to avoid many mistakes that might prove costly.

Water for Dairy Herd.

Make careful preparations to supply plenty of good water for the dairy herd, old and young, nice and water.

Don't Trust a Bull.

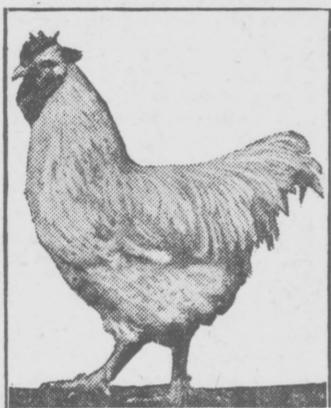
## DIFFERENCES IN CLASSES OF CHICKENS



Feeding and Inspecting English Flock of Young Birds.

What breed of chickens to use on the farm, is an ever recurring question in the correspondence of the poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. So far as those qualities that are important on the farm are concerned, the principal distinctions are between classes rather than breeds.

The Mediterranean breeds are small, sprightly, very nervous in disposition, are good rustlers, can fly over any fence that is likely to be constructed, are clean legged, and are good layers of pure white eggs of fair size. The Mediterranean class includes Leghorns, Anconas, Andalusians, Spanish, and Minorcas. Of these, the Leghorns are most popular among the breeds, and



White Plymouth Rock Cock.

the single-comb whites are the most popular of the Leghorns.

In the Asiatic class are found birds of the opposite extreme in almost every characteristic. They are the largest of the chickens, are slow maturing, and are very heavily and loosely feathered over the body and down the legs. They are rather poor layers of dark brown eggs of good size. The breeds that comprise the Asiatic class are the Brahma, the Cochins, and the Langshans.

## PREPARE FOWLS FOR MARKET

After Carcass Has Been Picked Clean It Should Be Thoroughly Cooled — Sew Skin Tears.

Picking should be started as soon as the bird has been stuck. If delayed for any reason the work becomes more difficult as time goes on.

The usual plan is to first snap out the coarse quills of tail or wings and then go after the feathers covering the more tender sections of the body. These areas are more or less well defined, one on each side of the breast, on the thighs and the joints of the wings. After these have been plucked the remainder of the body is very quickly finished.

Do not leave any feathers on the neck or above the hock joints, excepting in the case of capons, which are usually dressed in a certain showy fashion.

Remove the pin feathers with a dull knife, catching them between the blade and the thumb and pulling out without injury to the skin.

Then cool the carcass thoroughly. Dry cooling is best, but the ice-water process must of necessity be adopted by the majority of producers.

In dry cooling, the birds are merely hung in dry, cool air, as in a refrigerator, until all of the animal heat is removed. When the wet process is used, they are first thrown into water of ordinary temperature and left for a short time, then transferred to ice water until the cooling is completed.

Wet-cooled stock does not keep as well as dry-cooled and its nutritive value is lessened.

Be sure to cool thoroughly. It takes a long time to draw out every trace of animal heat, but if this is not done trouble is sure to follow.

## HENS RELISH SPROUTED OATS

Make Excellent Substitute for Green Feed During Winter—Sprouts Are Very Succulent.

Green food is excellent for poultry but it sometimes hard to get, particularly during the winter. Where cabbage, mangels, etc., are not obtainable, artificially sprouted oats make an excellent substitute. If properly prepared it makes as good a green food as there is. A leading authority finds the following method most successful for preparing it:

"The oats should be soaked in water at a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, for about 48 hours, in pails or galvanized wash-tubs, and during this soaking process there should be added from five to ten drops of formalin to kill the spores of molds and to insure a clean, sweet feed. After soaking they are spread out about one inch thick on trays which are placed in a sprouting rack, seven to each rack, the trays being ten inches apart and kept at a temperature of about 60 to 80 degrees

About half way between the Mediterranean and Asiatic breeds in most characteristics are the American and the English breeds. They are fair layers of light brown eggs, and while not so difficult to control as the Leghorns, are very much more active than the Asiatics and usually are more desirable for the general farm. Good strains of the American breeds lay nearly as well as the Mediterraneans, and at the same time furnish a better carcass for the home table.

The American breeds which are common on farms are the Plymouth Rocks, the Rhode Island Reds, and the Wyandottes. The American breeds which are seldom seen any more are the Buckeyes, the Javas, and the Dominiques. The only English breed that has had any large degree of popularity among poultry fanciers in this country is the Orpington.

The real choice to be made in the way of a breed for the farm, usually lies between one of the American breeds or the Orpingtons on the one hand, and a Mediterranean breed on the other. As a general thing, the Leghorns will probably lay more eggs the year round than the American breeds. The question to be decided is whether this fact offsets the difficulty of their control, and the fact that their carcasses are not generally considered so desirable.

Within the American class the choice is largely one of personal taste. The fact that the carcasses with light pin feathers are being demanded more and more by the best markets, however, is having more and more influence in favor of the white and buff varieties. On the other hand, it is generally understood that where coyotes are still about, the white varieties are more conspicuous and more easily picked up.

In the preparing of eggs for market the greatest step in advance that can be made is in educating the farmer to the importance of keeping the male birds away from the laying flock during the summer months, so that infertile eggs may be produced.

After cooling, inspect the stock carefully. Large tears in the skin may be remedied by sewing up with fine white thread. Remove the blood from the head and any dirt from the feet, sort according to size and quality and pack for shipment.

If the stock is to be shipped without ice, it should be dried and placed carefully in clean boxes or cases of suitable size. When ice is used, barrels make the best packages, the dressed poultry and cracked ice being packed in alternate layers, the whole topped with a large piece of ice.

## BEST DEMAND FOR CHICKENS

Holiday Season Is Time for Big Birds — Turkeys, Geese, Guinea Hens, Etc., Are Wanted.

Chickens are more in demand almost any other time than during the holidays, although a great many are used then, too, but the demand for chickens is a steady one, much more steady than the demand for ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea hens, etc. Although these are always demanded, the chicken seems to meet the common requirement more often. It is not so large, and its first cost is less, and so it appeals to the many with smaller purses and for smaller occasions.

The holiday time is the time for the big birds, as big feasts are the rule, and the person who would hardly think of a turkey of heavy weight any other time, buys one then.

## Discard Immature Birds.

Discard both male and female birds that have an immature look or that have been stunted, as well as late-hatched individuals.

Fahrenheit. In from seven to ten days, depending on temperature, they will have developed sprouts three to four inches long and a growth of roots, the entire mass being very tender and succulent.

"About one square inch of feeding surface is supplied daily to each bird, as much as it will clean up quickly. The oats must not be fed in excess as they are laxative and are apt to produce diarrhea."

## Keep Dropping Board Clean.

If you do not keep the dropping boards cleaned off at least three times a week you had better not have any and go back to the dirt floor, as the dropping board is a danger if left to accumulate filth—too close up to the chickens.

## Eggs Absorb Odors.

Egg shells are porous and absorb the odors in a room to a certain degree. This will cause them to become stale and spoil. Therefore, eggs should be stored in a clean room until they are ready for market.

## DAIRY



## FEEDING POTATOES TO COWS

Value of Tubers for Milk Production Depends Upon What Other Kinds of Feeds Are Given.

The value of potatoes for milk production depends to a considerable extent upon what kind of feed they are fed in connection with. With clover or alfalfa hay, potatoes would have greater value than if fed with wild or timothy hay or corn fodder. This is true because potatoes are rich in starch, or what is known as carbohydrates in feeding terms, and low in protein. Clover and alfalfa are rich in protein, while the other feeds mentioned are low in protein. Putting two feeds together that are both low in protein does not bring as good results as when they are combined so that the feed low in protein can be fed with a feed high in protein. By combining potatoes with some feed high in protein, they could be made to equal about one-fourth the feed value of oats (ground) for dairy cows; that is, pound for pound. Combined with ordinary farm-grown feeds, potatoes would hardly have this value for milk production in comparison with ground oats. According to this estimate, potatoes would be worth only 15 cents a bushel or less when oats are worth 32 cents a bushel.

Potatoes have a somewhat higher value for meat production than for the production of milk and are more valuable for pigs or for fattening cattle than for milk cows. With the price of potatoes below 25 cents a bushel it generally pays to feed them on the farm, especially if there is a shortage of grain or a long distance to haul to market.

## EARLY TRAINING FOR HEIFER

Much Difficulty Experienced on Some Farms With Young Animals—Kindness is Favored.

On some farms great difficulty is experienced in training the young heifer to be milked. Often the methods resorted to are brutal, and the permanent result is more or less a failure. The actual training of a dairy heifer should begin long before she comes in milk. In fact, when she is a little calf is none too soon.

All dairy animals should be taught to lead, to be groomed and handled in every way while they are young. The important thing is to manage



Young Holstein.

them in such a way that fear of human beings is never instilled into them.

Above all things, they must be handled with gentleness and never abused. A heifer which has been raised in this manner does not need to be broken to milk, but accepts the procedure as a matter of course.

## WHEN SILAGE IS DANGEROUS

May Not Seem to Injure Some Animals, but it Has Lost Its Food Value—Learn Little Details.

By PROF. C. H. ECKLES, Dairy Department of University of Missouri. Spoiled silage may not seem to injure some farm animals, but it is dangerous to others, and has lost much of its food value for all. The loss results almost entirely from mold, and could have been prevented, although the only thing to do now is to learn what has happened in your silo and learn how to do better next year.

Unless the silo was sealed or feeding was begun immediately after filling, from six inches to a foot at the top is sure to be spoiled. It should be put where it cannot be reached by any farm animals. Lower down, the presence of spoiled silage always indicates the presence of air, as the molds which make it appear the presence of rotten manure could not work without air. The lack of sufficient water in filling is the commonest cause of the presence of air, but sufficient tramping in an airtight structure is also necessary. Red mold, which sometimes causes alarm, is no more dangerous than the less conspicuous forms which often pass unnoticed.

Age to Breed Heifers. Early breeding stunts growth. Heifers should be bred to drop their calves when about two years old or older.

## Records Prevent Mistakes.

Whenever possible, record the dates of service and calving. This enables a dairyman to avoid many mistakes that might prove costly.

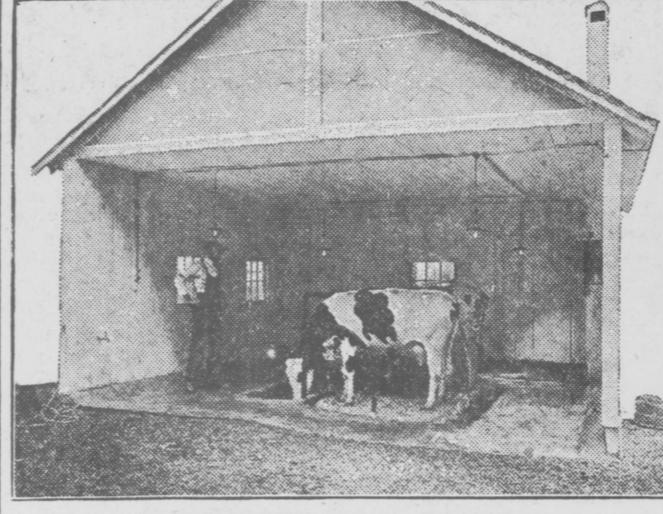
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Make careful preparations to supply plenty of good water for the dairy herd, old and young, not ice water.

## Don't Trust a Bull.

The cross bull should be kept in a strong lot of his own, and not trusted for a single moment.

## POTENT GERMICIDE IN DAIRY STABLES



Germs Will Not Thrive in This Stable.

Sunshine is an amazingly potent germicide for the farm housekeeper and in the dairy and stables. The practice of exposing cooking and other utensils used in connection with food to direct sunlight makes use of this fact, although comparatively few appreciate exactly the work done by the sun in this regard. Probably only those who are acquainted with tests which have actually been made realize how quickly sunshine kills disease germs exposed to it. Hence the following tests may be generally instructive and interesting, says the United States department of agriculture news letter.

The tuberculous material in thin layers on glass, wood, and muslin, kept in a dark room, was proved to contain fully virulent, living tubercle bacilli after 30 days. The contrast is remarkable, tubercle bacilli of the same kind of material, dying in a smaller number of minutes in the sunshine than the number of days they remained alive in a dark room.

As most varieties of disease germs are more easily destroyed by germicides than tubercle bacilli, and as tubercle bacilli, in the thin layers in which they are likely to adhere to clothing, blankets, rugs, draperies, furniture, walls, floors, etc., are killed by the rays of the sun in less than half an hour, though they remain alive in dark places a month and longer, it is reasonable to draw the following conclusions:

(a) As a general sanitary principle it is desirable that all dwellings, stables, etc., should be so constructed that an abundance of sunshine can reach their interiors.

(b) As a general protective measure against disease germs, it is an excellent practice to expose utensils for handling milk, and milk cans after 30 minutes exposure to the sun, living tubercle bacilli can be found; every test that could be made proved that they were all dead.

Similar tests with quite large opaque masses of tuberculous material, larger and denser than any tuberculous

person is apt to expectorate, proved that the bacilli in such masses on glass are still alive after 4, but entirely dead in less than 8 hours, and still alive in the material on wood and muslin after 8, but dead in less than 16 hours.

The tuberculous material in thin layers on glass, wood, and muslin, kept in a dark room, was proved to contain fully virulent, living tubercle bacilli after 30 days. The contrast is remarkable, tubercle bacilli of the same kind of material, dying in a smaller number of minutes in the sunshine than the number of days they remained alive in a dark room.

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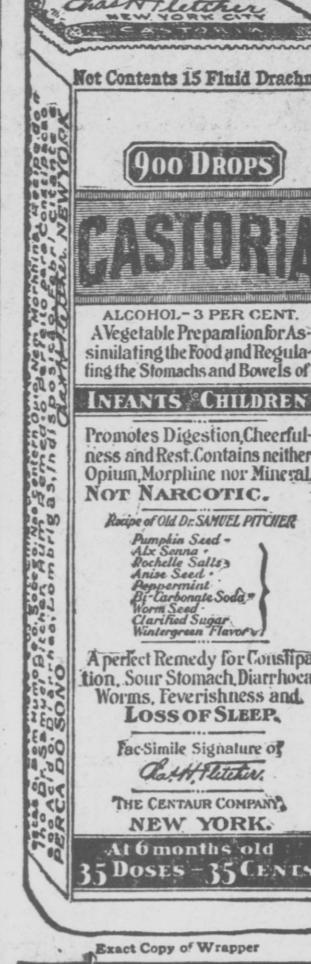
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## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That

Genuine Castoria

Always

Bears the

Signature

## The Middletown Transcript

Published every Saturday morning  
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware  
BY—

The Middletown Transcript Co.  
(INCORPORATED)  
Long Distance Phone No. 37

For credit at the Post Office as second-class matter  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JAN. 1, 1916

## WOBBLING WILSON

PRESIDENT Wilson is nothing if not a wobbler. His so-called statesmanship has always, Janus-like, faced two ways. To try to follow the winding mazes of his policies at home or abroad is utterly bewildering. Try to form a consistent pattern out of his public acts and you will appreciate the truth of this assertion.

After protesting on the stump and in his party's platform, against the repeal of the Panama Ship Bill, he dragging a feeble Democratic Congress into stultifying the party, itself and him by making such repeal. After promising the country free sugar in 1916, he concludes to retain the duty thereon. After refusing to recognize Huerta as President of Mexico, who had at least a *de facto* title, enough for the leading nations of Europe, he recognizes Carranza who had no title of any sort—recognizes him too, after absurdly threatening a half dozen times that if he, Carranza, did not submit himself to the Pan American Congress he Wilson would force him out by an arms embargo and recognize his pet, the bandit Villa, whom now with characteristic fickleness he is helping Carranza to defeat.

The other day Mr. Wilson in a speech at Columbus Ohio said:

"The Mexicans may not know what to do with their government but that is none of our business, and so long as I have the power to prevent it nobody shall 'butt in' to alter for them."

"None of our business", and yet it was his senseless "butting in" that drove Huerta from the presidency of Mexico, and as a consequence plunged that country into three more years of anarchy with the destruction of many millions of its own and foreign property besides the murder of hundreds of Americans! "Nobody shall butt in", yet this amazing statesman in the White House did butt in most disastrously when he sent the navy on a wild goose chase to Vera Cruz, a blunder that slew 30 of our brave sailor lads and some 300 Mexicans. Then that navy gloriously turned tail and sailed away home again after having at the dictates of this absurd president gone thither for nothing and retired for the same reason!

Three years ago this astute presidential weathercock declared that a larger navy and a bigger army was "purely an academic question" and he accordingly prevented even the usual small yearly increase in our navy—a suicidal doctrine of non-defence with which this Democratic Congress nearly agreed. Now, that same Wilson is clamoring for more navy and more army and that, too, right off!

His short-sighted policy has wasted three valuable years wherein our defenseless country might have been greatly strengthened both on land and on sea. This folly, because he believed in "peace at any price", believed "a man might be too proud" to defend himself etc., as he said in that foolish Philadelphia speech. But now that the country has angrily repudiated his folly of an unprotected America, and Congress, thank God, is in session in part at least to thwart his follies, Mr. "peace-at-any-price" Wilson is rampant for military preparation—for a big Army and Navy!

One more sample of Mr. Wilson's astonishing habit of blowing hot and cold on the same subject. Nearly eight months ago Germany officially announced its inhuman purpose to destroy that great passenger ship, the Lusitania if she dared to sail for England. Nobody believed any civilized nation capable of such an act of sheer savagery not even the brutal Germany that had so cruelly outraged neutral Belgium and deliberately battered down the beautiful Cathedrals of France.

But Germany through her under-sea assassins made good her barbarous threat, and without warning sank the Lusitania, whereby 1150 men, women and children—including 40 babies in their mothers' arms—lawfully traveling upon the ocean, were massacred, among the victims being 115 Americans.

Thereupon Mr. Wilson began scribbling an endless series of silly paper threats that have become the laughing stock of all Europe; and the eight months have elapsed and a half dozen more outrages been committed by Germany, the Lusitania massacre stands just where it did when last May that awful deed shocked the whole civilized world, Germany refusing to disavow the act, and Mr. Wilson not even daring to dismiss the insolent Bernstorff altho he

had joined in those threats, and had, moreover, repeatedly with unbelievable impudence openly criticized our government!

So much for the Lusitania slaughter, not avenged, no, not even disavowed. An Austrian submarine sinks the *Ancon*, murdering six or eight Americans, and Mr. Wilson with great bluster and threat demands full and instant reparation in every way! Why thus valiantly flog the little rogue and let the big one go scot-free? Well, it is another sample of Mr. Wilson's consistency—soft, honied words for Germany's vastly more brutal act, the sinking of the big passenger ship Lusitania, with eight months' delay, and sharp, bitter words for Austria's lesser offence, and no delay whatever allowed!

The truth is Mr. Wilson has no real policy of any sort nor anything like a broad, comprehensive grasp of national affairs, and hence, lacking the powers of a statesman, like a green experimenter tries first one thing and then another in his vain efforts to solve the problems of government.

The fact, patens now to all, is that Mr. Wilson has a job far too big for him. His weak, wobbling methods have invited insult and injury from all Europe, and consequently the rights of our citizens are being contemptuously trampled upon by Germany, Austria, England and France, no more respect being shown the American flag than if it were the absurd dragon ensign of poor, helpless China! Not since 1812 have we witnessed such impudent seizures of our ships and goods and such maltreatment of our citizens by all these nations—merely because we have a spineless, vacillating, incompetent college professor for president who in place of bold, manly action, uses the pretty phrases of the professor. God gives us a man for this feeble, peace-at-any-price nonentity at Washington, a statesman for this endless scribbler!

## FORD'S NEW SCHEME

NOW that Ford and his shipful of quarreling cranks have failed to "get the boys out of the trenches before Christmas", we suggest to Henry another humanitarian project not quite so difficult.

It has long been declared that "the moon is made out of green cheese." A big food shortage is pinching Europe. Would it not, therefore, be a very human and highly useful employment of Ford's easily got millions, were he to finance a company to mine the aforementioned "green cheese"?

Only think how this big supply of succulent caesin would be welcomed at this moment! Yes, let us have the "Henry Ford Green Cheese Co. Limited" formed at once!

## GANG MUMMERIES

PHILADELPHIA, "corrupt and contented" still as the last gang victory which thrust out a reform administration to instill the plundering contract bosses proves, is going to repeat its annual mummers parade folly which, we are glad to say did not as it threatened, migrate to Wilmington.

Writers for the press say these affairs end in disorder and drunkenness, and we personally witnessed just such a saturnalian finish, men and women both, in a drunken carousal.

Millions are starving in war-cursed Europe, and yet this boastful city can spend \$100,000 for a pretty pageant that lasts an hour or two!

Moreover many thousands of dollars of public moneys are illegally voted for this purpose by the corrupt gang City Council and no citizen has spirit enough to take legal steps to stop this misuse of public funds!

What a double shame thus to waste the people's money upon public shows when the city hospitals for the insane are in such frightful want that the poor patients are fairly caged one upon another in their overcrowded rooms! Philadelphia grand juries present this disgraceful neglect of these poor wretches, and Philadelphia Councils spend in public frivolities the funds that should go to the decent support of these institutions. It all strongly suggests the same public tastes and morals that drew from Juvenal his satirical words descriptive of rich and rotten old Rome in his day, "Panes et censes," "largesses and public spectacles!"

## GERMAN RECIPROCITY

WHY in Heaven's name should the Allies, the English especially, lift the embargo on milk on behalf of German babies while the cruel German Zeppelins and their equally brutal submarines, are systematically slaughtering the babies of the Allies? But is Germany's idea of fair play—"we will blow your babies into mince meat and in return you will feed ours fat". Dollars to buttons, if the Allies do let the condensed milk through for the German babies, in less than a week some cowardly German Zeppelin or submarine will have blown a score or more English infants into smithereens!

TWO KINDS OF OLD AGE. Investigators in eugenics announce that their research has uncovered the fact that most great men are born of parents nearing middle age. The physical prime of life is in the mid-twenties, but the intellectual zenith is reached two or more decades later. Man as an animal is ready to decline at forty, but as a thinker he is valuable at eighty, if he has not neglected his mental growth. In athletics, youth is a paramount asset. Ball players, who need a good balance of shrewdness and muscular agility, begin to drop out of the game before they reach the two-score mark. Hans Wagner is the only player in the American or National league who is past forty. He is in his forty-second year. Eddie Plank of the Federals is in his forty-first year; Harry Lajoie will be forty this season. They are the old men of the profession. Yet the destinies of nations are guided by men who have reached the half century mark. Outside the sport pages the names we read as playing important roles in the world-affairs are of those near three-score. President Wilson, for example, is fifty-nine; Theodore Roosevelt, fifty-seven; Thomas Edison, sixty-eight. In times when individual success depended so largely on fleetness of foot and strength of arm, old age was a tragedy. Civilization is not only making it easy to grow old, but is pushing forward the boundary line between youth and maturity.

Funny stories of from 3,000 to 5,000 words, "stories with a good laugh in them," are advertised for by a popular magazine. It is a sign of reaction from the flood of serious fiction, war tales and disguised treatises on economics, business, sociology and sex that has been depressing the reading public for me past. But every publisher knows that the really humorous story is the hardest kind of story to get. It is much easier to write gloom and sob stuff; detective thrillers and love romances can be turned out by the dozen, according to formula. The story that provokes laughter requires skill backed by that most precious of all gifts, a sense of humor. There are no rules for its construction. It is happiest when it ignores rules or makes its own. The market has an unfailing welcome for the writer who can cheer folks up.

Those who have seen the villages of Igorrots at various expositions and summer amusement parks in this country will read with wonderment the achievement of a missionary in the Philippines who has succeeded in teaching these primitive natives the highly technical art of making halftone cuts. Father Stanton, who presides over the Mission Press at Sagada, has sent to friends in the United States samples of the work of his native Igorrots that are said to be astonishingly good. A few years ago the Igorrots were a horde of naked savages, beheading their enemies and eating dogs as their favorite food. The gap between this condition and making halftones has been bridged in a miraculously short time.

One would hardly think that a simple flower, the daisy, or marguerite, could be among the "verbena" things in Austria. That it is so is testified by Dr. Antonio Cippico, now professor of Italian literature in University college, London. The doctor is a native of Dalmatia and once upon a time, when in that country, he got into serious trouble through wearing a daisy in his buttonhole on the birthday of Queen Marguerite, the mother of King of Italy.

The people who believe that explosions produce a condition of the atmosphere that brings on rain are attributing the wetness of June to the war in Europe. But how does the war in Europe account for the dryness of April?

If warring nations can declare a zone to which neutrals may enter only on peril of destruction, why may not neutrals properly declare a peace zone in which fighters may enter only on the same conditions?

The man who spends his time waiting for something to turn up would run like a turkey if the thing that commenced to turn in his vicinity happened to be a hen instead of a roll-top desk.

Locusts are doing so much damage in Central America that the people there may be impelled to apply the principles of a fly-killing campaign on broader lines.

A machine for looking through walls is not a necessity. Of far greater service would be one enabling mankind to see through political motives.

Most people have quit laughing at drunken men. Maybe there are fewer funny drunks than there used to be.

Loving is more comfortable than hating, provided the lover doesn't slop over.

NOTICE—ELECTION

NEW CASTLE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF OCESSA, DEL., DEC. 5th, 1915.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders or the election of Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Wednesday, January 5th, 1916, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

The Transcript, \$1.00

## SPECIFIC ACTION OF GERMS

Results of Some Interesting Experiments That Were Made by Famous New York Physician.

In a lecture before the New York Academy of Medicine, Doctor Rose

now gave an interesting and convincing account of his experiments with germs taken from diseased organs in various parts of the body. He showed that bacteria taken from ulcers of the stomach, appendices, infected gall-bladders and rheumatic joints, when injected into animals in the majority of instances caused infection and inflammation in the localities corresponding to those from which they had been taken. For example: Out of 27 animals injected with the germs taken from cases of appendicitis, 41 developed appendicitis. Out of 79 animals injected with the germs from ulcer of the stomach, 50 developed ulcer of the stomach, 47 showed hemorrhage. Out of 27 animals injected with germs from inflamed gall-bladders, 22 developed gall-bladder affection. Out of 71 animals injected with germs derived from cases of rheumatism, 47 developed joint affections. 33 developed inflammation of the lining of the heart, a frequent complication of rheumatism, 33 developed myocarditis, inflammation of the heart muscle, and 19 developed pericarditis, inflammation of the membrane surrounding the heart. 28 kidney affections, 19 peritonitis.

## DEFENSE OF THE FAIRY TALE

Writer Points Out Its Importance in the Scheme of Education of the Child.

Ignorance of fairyland is the punishment of intellectual vanity—the vanity of the average pedagogue, who has forgotten that education means leading forth and not stuffing in.

It is the vanity of the physiologist who, forgetting that the germ-plasm is a faculty of influence and enterprise, not an arrangement of molecules, thinks to create it in a test-tube.

It is the vanity of the eugenist who believes he will improve upon those ancient ways of life which, for a few ages before Mendel and Weissmann, managed, all untutored, to evolve a reverent man, something more marvelous than these modern academic things who seem so ignorant of their native virtues.

To the fairy tale we must often look, if we are to mend our ways with the child and lead him forth to find that mighty world, that true self, which is the idea of him laid up in the heart of God.—New York Telegram.

## Daily Housework Outline.

An outline of a system of housework was the request made not long ago by a bride-to-be, who wished some directions published for her guidance in housekeeping.

The variation in the needs of different households makes a universal rule impracticable, as was suggested to the inquirer at the time; but she may find some help in a daily outline given by Miss Parloa, a noted authority on household matters.

Miss Parloa says: "Make

the fires, air the dining room and hall. Prepare the breakfast and set the table. Air the bedrooms while the family is at breakfast. Remove the breakfast dishes; put away the food. Sort the dishes and put to soak all dishes and utensils that have had food in them which is liable to stick. Put dining room and sitting room in order, airing them well. Wash dishes, put kitchen and pantries in order. Prepare dishes that require slow cooking and put them to cook. Make beds and put sleeping rooms and bath-room in order. Trim lamps. Dust halls and stairs; sweep piazzas."

## WE BRING YOU

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

## J. H. EMERSON

Middletown, Delaware

## Owen T. Chance

Contracting

## HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

Note—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am entitled to estimates on local work.

PHONE 117-3

## All Work Guaranteed

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

## Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new

electric machine for finishing my

work, which enables me to turn

out all work in the shortest

possible time, and the finish is

far superior to hand-finished

work.

The White Cafe

JOS. C. JOLLS, Prop.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

## Notice!

The Annual Meeting of the

CANTWELL MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be held at the Registration Office of Joseph H. Enos, in Odessa, Del.

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 3d, 1916

At which time seven (7) Directors

will be elected to serve the ensuing

year. The premiums on Deposit Notes

at the rate of five (5) per cent. will be

required to be paid.

The electors have declared Di-

vidend of eight (8) per cent. out of the

surplus Fund, on all balances standing to the credit of members, payable on

and after January 3d, 1916.

Election for Directors will take place

between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M.

and 1 o'clock P. M.

ANIEL W. CORBIN, President

JOSEPH G. BROWN, Secretary

## THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Dec. 27, 1914.

Germans pushed preparations for the defense of Antwerp. British cruisers and seaplanes attacked German naval base at Cuxhaven.

Commander of the German cruiser York sentenced to two years' imprisonment for losing his vessel.

German spy disguised as a Moor seized while trying to enter Gibraltar.

Dec. 28, 1914.

New defenses of Paris completed.

Germans finished further fortifications on the Rhine.

Russians raised siege of Cracow to attack Austrian armies attempting flank movement.

American government protested against interference with American commerce by British warships.

British minister to United States protested against cancellation of consular exequaturs by Germany.

Italian government checked plot to export foodstuffs to Germany.

British consul at Saida, Turkey, freed after threat by American consul.

United States cruiser Tennessee took 500 refugees from Syria.

Dec. 29, 1914.

Germans re-enforced their line in Belgium.

French invested Steinbach, Alsace.

Germans repulsed French attacks on Sennheim.

Russians declared German advance on Warsaw was checked.

Dec. 30, 1914.

Germans retreated across the Bzura river.

Russians advanced in South Poland.

French submarine torpedoed and damaged Austrian dreadnaught Viribus Unitis.

German airmen dropped bombs in Dunkirk, killing fifteen persons.

French aviators made raids in Flanders.

Antwerp riots took place in Austria-Hungary.

Austria abandoned the Serbian campaign.

Dec. 31, 1914.

French took half the village of Steinbach.

Lull took place on most of the western line.

Turks invaded Russian Caucasus, advancing on Kars and Ardahan.

Thirty French and British warships bombarded Pola.

Rockefeller Foundation steamer Massapequa sailed on second trip with supplies for Belgium, and fifth Belgian relief ship left Philadelphia.

Jan. 1, 1915.

Russians invaded Hungary, splitting Austrian army by their operations in Carpathians.

Russians in East Prussia driven across border into Polish province of Suwalki.

Turks invaded Russia but failed to envelop Russian forces.

British battleship Formidable torpedoed and sunk in English channel, 600 lost.

German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk again.

Rockefeller Foundation bought 6,000,000 bushels of wheat in Chicago for Belgians.

Jan. 2, 1915.

Germans began offensive movement against Kielce, Russia.

Captured Polish towns fortified by Germans.

Turks captured fortified Russian town of Ardahan.

Arrest of four German reservists on liner in New York harbor resulted in exposure of big fraudulent passport plot.

## CONDENSATIONS

The color magenta is named after a battle which was fought in the year of its discovery.

Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile than any other body of water in the world.

Gardner Savage of North Anson, Me., although totally blind for many years, is a telegraph operator and can take apart and repair his instrument whenever necessary.

In Baltimore, as a result of an investigation, experts figured that the minimum amount on which a single woman could live decently was \$6.50 a week. Eighty-one per cent of the department store women in Baltimore get less than that.

A Connecticut inventor's clothes prop that will not fall from a line has a hole in one side of the upper end, covered with a flat spring that holds it in place.

A paper has been invented to be fastened to the end of a cigar as it is made to insure its sanitary condition and also to serve as an advertising band.

An ice cream freezer of English invention in which ice and salt are packed in a cylinder that revolves inside the cream delivers its product in a continuous stream half a minute after the crank is turned.

The sun valve, invented by Gustaf Dalen of Stockholm, will be used in connection with the lights on the Panama canal. The sun both lights and extinguishes the light. The inventor of the sun valve recently received the Nobel prize for this clever device.

Clarmont Daniel of Calcutta university, basing his opinion on the statements of the monetary writer, A. Del Mar, estimates that in 300 years between the middle of the sixteenth and the middle of the nineteenth centuries the gold and silver imported by India from the West amounted to \$4,000,000.

## U. S. SELLS \$4,500,000,000

## Exports During War Pile Up Balance of Trade.

## MUNITIONS SMALL PART

\$1,058,377,929 Of Foodstuffs Are Shipped — Aeroplanes Valued At \$3,854,342 Sold In 17 Months.

Washington.—A total foreign trade of \$7,000,000,000, of which \$4,500,000,000 represents American goods sold in the world's markets, will be the record of the United States since the outbreak of the European war to January 1, 1916, a period of 17 months. This record stands alone in the history of the world's commerce. Not even England, with her peerless merchant marine, which carries British manufactured products into the markets of the world, can approach it. The record establishes the United States as the great supply house of the world.

The total value of merchandise exported from the United States during the 16 months, ended with November 30, is \$4,110,910,160. Reports to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by collectors of customs, handling 93 per cent of the exports, indicate another new monthly record will be established by December with exports estimated at \$400,000,000. The November exports were \$331,144,527. Using this estimate the total value of the exports for the 17 months will be \$4,510,910,160.

The value of imports for the 16 months ended with November 30 was \$2,265,628,203. The estimate for December, based on reports from two weeks' collections, is \$174,000,000. The November imports were \$164,319,169.

Trade Balance \$2,437,625,303.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States since the war began will be nearly \$2,500,000,000. The enormous size of the excess of American exports over imports can hardly be grasped. This excess represents one-half of the value of the estimated holdings of American securities by foreign investors. To state the condition in another form, if the war continues another 17 months and Europe continues to buy of the United States at its present rate, the excess of American sales over purchases abroad will be large enough to absorb all American securities held abroad. The value of American stocks and bonds held in Europe is estimated at \$5,000,000,000. The railroads, municipalities and various industrial enterprises and big mines send to Europe every year approximately \$300,000,000 to pay interest on these holdings. This \$300,000,000 has been used by Europe during past normal times to pay for the vast food supplies which she buys in the United States.

112,921 LOST AT DARDANELLES.

British Total To December 11—Some Officers Relieved.

London.—Great Britain's loss of officers and men at the Dardanelles up to December 11 was 112,921.

This is the grand total of officers and men, including the naval lists of killed, wounded and missing. The number killed was 25,279. In addition to the total of casualties, the number of sick admitted to hospitals was 96,683.

The losses were distributed as follows:

Killed—Officers, 1,609; men, 23,670. Wounded—Officers, 2,969; men, 72,222.

Missing—Officers, 337; men, 12,114. In the House of Commons Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, declined publicly to give the names of the officers relieved from commands in connection with the landing of British troops at Suvla Bay, on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

MOB THREATENS LYNNING.

Guard Protects West Virginia Man Accused Of Stabbing.

Grafton, W. Va.—George Airey, of Columbus, Ohio, an itinerant watchmaker, is held in jail at Newburg, near Grafton, under heavy guard on the charge of having stabbed Frank Holmes, 30 years old and married, a Cornell graduate and engineer of the Preston Coal Company, at Independence. Holmes was stabbed several times in the abdomen and is expected to die. Much feeling has been aroused in the community against Airey and threats of lynching caused a special guard to be placed over the accused man.

OLD COINS TO BE REMINTED.

Cuba Sends \$1,250,000 Worth, Some Over Century Old.

Philadelphia.—Old Spanish and French coins to the value of \$1,250,000 arrived at the United States mint here to be transformed into current money for the republic of Cuba. The coins were packed in 22 kegs and came here from Cuba by express. Some of the coins are said to be more than 100 years old and to be of considerable value to numismatists.

SCUTARI BOMBARDED.

Five Civilians Killed and 16 Women and Children Hurt.

Paris.—Two aeroplanes, one of which was German, dropped four

one trainman were killed near here in

a collision between a freight train on

which they were riding and a fast

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis

passenger train. Another trainman

was probably fatally injured.

Starfish can grow new arms, lobsters new claws and lizards new tails.

The scorpion is the most popular of

all the electrical household devices.

## THE LAST ROUND



## NEW ANCONA NOTE MAY AVERT BREAK

## Milder Tone Expected to Bring Austria to Yield.

## U. S. RETRACTS NOTHING

Tone Is Made Soft At Possible To Leave Opening For Vienna Authorities To Yield.

Demands Renewed By U. S.

London.—A Vienna telegram, forwarded by Reuter's correspondent, says that delivery to the Austrian Foreign Ministry of the second Ancona note from the United States is anounced by the Neue Freie Presse.

London.—Renewed activity of German submarines in the Mediterranean and apparently in the North Sea, is indicated by reports made public by the Admiralty here and by the French Ministry of Marine in Paris.

The sinking of five steamers, one French, one Belgian and three British, and the damaging of a fourth British vessel were announced. The French ship was torpedoed without warning in the Mediterranean and sent to the bottom. Seventy-nine passengers and members of the crew were lost.

## 5 VESSELS SUNK BY TEUTON U-BOATS

## French, Belgian and British Steamers Torpedoed.

## 79 LIVES ARE LOST

No Warning Given Passenger Vessel. Seventy-nine Of Passengers and Crew Of French Liner Lost With Ship.

London.—Renewed activity of German submarines in the Mediterranean and apparently in the North Sea, is indicated by reports made public by the Admiralty here and by the French Ministry of Marine in Paris.

The sinking of five steamers, one French, one Belgian and three British, and the damaging of a fourth British vessel were announced. The French ship was torpedoed without warning in the Mediterranean and sent to the bottom. Seventy-nine passengers and members of the crew were lost.

List Of U-Boat Victims.

The vessels sunk were: The French passenger steamer Ville de la Cota, from the Far East to Marseilles, 6,378-ton vessel.

The Belgian steamer Ministre Beernaert, 4,215 tons.

The British steamers Yeddo, 4,500 tons, from Calcutta to New York and Boston; Hadley, 1,777 tons, and Cottenham, 513 tons.

The steamer Embala, 1,172 tons, has been beached at the mouth of the Thames, with fire raging forward.

Grave Of Ships Not Given.

The Admiralty gave no intimation as to where the Belgian steamer or the three British vessels were sent down. It is surmised, however, that they were sunk in the North Sea.

The crew of the Ministre Beernaert left the steamer in boats, two of which are missing. Lloyd's report that 30 members of the crew were saved. According to reports here all the crews of the other vessels were saved.

The cargo of the steamer Yeddo was valued at more than \$2,000,000, although its exact nature was not known. The Yeddo upon its last voyage from Calcutta to New York and Boston was commanded by Captain Brennan and carried 15 officers and a crew of 60 men. Her cargo capacity was 7,500 tons.

It is believed that she had on board a large amount of skins, tea and other Indian products.

## Sent Down Without Warning.

Paris.—The French steamer Ville de la Ciotat, with passengers on board, was torpedoed without warning and sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine on December 24, the Ministry of Marine announced. Seventy-nine of the passengers and members of the crew lost their lives.

The statement follows:

"The steamer Ville de la Ciotat was torpedoed and sunk on the 24th in the Mediterranean by an enemy submarine without warning. A majority of the passengers and crew were picked up by an English steamer. Details have not been received."

## U. S. CONSUL REPORTS SINKING.

Washington.—Seventy-nine persons were drowned in the destruction of the French liner Ville de la Ciotat, the American Consul reported to the State Department.

No Americans were aboard. The ship, he reports, was torpedoed without warning at 10:15 o'clock on December 24 and sunk in 15 minutes.

The American Consul reported further that the rescued were picked up by a Moss liner after they had been in small boats two hours. The torpedoed ship, the Consul reported, was on her way from Japan, China and Hawaii to Marseilles. The lost included one woman, a first-class passenger, a stewardess and two children.

## MRS. E. FOLSOM PERRINE DEAD.

Was Mother Of Former Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

New York.—The death of Mrs. Emma Folsom Perrine, mother of Mrs. Frances Folsom Preston, who was Mrs. Grover Cleveland, at Princeton, N. J., was announced here by George F. Parker, a close friend of the family. Mrs. Perrine was 76 years old. Her death occurred at the home of Mrs. Preston.

After the death of her first husband, Oscar Folsom, who was a law partner of Grover Cleveland before the latter's first election as President. Mrs. Perrine spent much of her time with her daughter.

## GETS \$30,000,000 SHELL ORDER.

Midvale Company Expected To Sublet Part Of It.

Philadelphia.—Officials of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company announced that the company had closed a contract for \$30,000,000 worth of shells for the French Government. The contract includes 400,000 shells, ranging in size from 8½ to 12 inches, and all must be delivered next year. It is probable that part of the order will be sublet to other concerns, the announcement stated.

## DR.

# The Ball of Fire

## of George Randolph Chester, and Lillian Chester

ILLUSTRATED by C.D. RHODES

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SYNOPSIS.

—1—

At a vestry meeting of the Market Square church Gail Sargent tells Rev. Smith Boyd that Market Square church is apparently a lucrative business enterprise. Allision, the rich son of Market Square church, is a rich young motor car. She finds cold disapproval in the eyes of Rev. Smith Boyd. Allision starts a campaign for consolidation and control of the Market Square church of the world. Gail becomes popular. Allision gains control of the transcontinental train and arranges to absent the Vedder court tendencies to the Market Square church. Gail tells Boyd that the cathedral Market Square church proposes to move out of the city and from squalor. At a meeting of the seven magnates of the country, Allision organizes the International Transportation Corporation. Gail's spiritual instruction, and Gail unconsciously gives Allision a hint that solves the Vedder court problem for him. On an inspection trip Allision finds his way the tunnel caves in and imprisons the party, who are rescued by the exertions of Gail and Boyd. The newspaper accounts of the subway accident force Gail in the spotlight and drive her to her home in the West. Her friends send Dick Rodley to lure Gail and Arly back to New York, and he succeeds.

### CHAPTER XV—Continued.

The wide-set sanitary policeman paused in his survey long enough to wag a thick forefinger at the outraged householder.

"Don't start anything," he advised. "There's some tough mugs in this block, but you go down to the places I've been, and you'll find that they're all clean."

With these few simple remarks, he turned his back indifferently to Mr. Rogers, and, catching hold of the carpet in the corner with his fingers, he lifted it up by the roots.

"There's no use buckin' the government," Mr. Rogers decided, after a critical study of the sanitary policeman's back, which was extremely impressive. "It's a government of the rich for the rich. Has a poor man got any show? I'm a canable stationary engineer. All I ask is a chance to work—at my trade." This by an afterthought. "If you'll give me two dollars to tide me over—"

Rev. Smith Boyd stepped out of the way of the sanitary policeman, and then stepped out of the door.

"And you call yourself a minister of the Gospel!" Mr. Rogers yelled after him.

That was a sample of the morning's work, and Rev. Smith Boyd felt more and more, as he headed luncheon time, that he merited some consideration, if only for the weight of the cross he bore. There were worse incidents than the abuse of men like Rogers; there were the hideous sick to see, and the genuinely distressed to comfort, and depthless misery to relieve; and any day in Vedder court was a terrific drain, both upon his sympathies and his personal pocket.

He felt that this was an exceptionally long day.

Home in a hurry at twelve-thirty. A scrub, a complete change of everything, and a general feeling that he should have been sterilized and baked as well. Luncheon with the mother who saw what a long day this was, then a far different type of calls; in a sedate black car this time, up along the avenue, and in and out of the clean side streets, where there was little danger of having a tire punctured by a wanton knife, as so often happened in Vedder court.

Away to Vedder court again, dismissing his car at the door of Temple mission, and walking inside, out of range of the leers of those senile old buildings, but not out of the range of the peculiar spirit of Vedder court, which manifested itself most clearly to the olfactory sense.

The organ was playing when he entered, and the benches were half filled by battered old human remnants, who pretended conversion in order to pick up the crumbs which fell from the table of Market Square church. Chiding himself for weariness of the spirit, and comforting himself with the thought that one greater than he had faltered on the way to Golgotha, he sat on the little platform, with a hymn book in his hand, and, when the prelude was finished, he devoted his wondrous voice to the blasphemy.

The organist, a volunteer, a little old man who kept a shoemaker's shop around the corner, and who played sincerely in the name of helpfulness, was pure of heart.

The men with the rough-hewn countenance, unfortunately not here today, was also sincere in an entirely unspiritual way; but, with these exceptions, and himself, of course, the rector knew positively that there was not another uncalled creature in the room, not one who could be reached

### MANAGEMENT OF THE BODY

Extreme Care Should Be Exercised by Those Who Are Afflicted With Defective Heart.

A person with a defective heart must remain, in everything he does, well within the limit of his strength. Though able to walk fifteen blocks, he should not walk more than twelve; though able to work three hours, he should work only two, and rest, if possible, every hour for a few minutes, to avoid fatigue. When able to get along with seven hours' rest and sleep, he should rest and sleep at least nine hours. His recuperative power is lowered and, when overtired, days and weeks to regain strength which a healthy person recovers in one night. He endangers his future whenever he goes beyond his strength even a little, or only to the point where he begins to feel tired. He may do as much as an average healthy person, but he must divide the work into periods of short duration. What may happen in a year or two must be

by argument, sympathy or fear! They were past redemption, every last man and woman; and, at the conclusion of the hymn, he rose to cast his pearls before swine, without heart and without interest; for no man is interested in anything which cannot possibly be accomplished.

With a feeling of mockery, yet upheld by the thought that he was holding out the way and the light, not only seven times but seventy times seven times, to whatever shred or crumb of divinity might lie unsuspected in those sterile breasts, he strove earnestly to arouse enthusiasm in himself so that he might stir these dead ghosts, even in some minute and remote degree.

Suddenly a harsh and raucous voice interrupted him. It was the voice of Mr. Rogers, and that gentleman, who apparently secured somewhere the two dollars to tide him over, was now embarked on the tide. He had taken just enough drinks to make him ugly, if that process were possible, and he had developed a particularly strong resentment of the latest injustice which had been perpetrated on him. That injustice consisted of Rev. Smith Boyd's refusal to lend him money till a week from next Saturday night; and he had come to expose the rector's shallow hypocrisy. This he proceeded to do, in language quite unsuited to the chapel of Temple mission and to the ears of the ladies then present, most of whom grinned.

The proceedings which followed were but brief. Rev. Smith Boyd requested the intruder to stop. The intruder had rights, and he stood on them! Rev. Smith Boyd ordered him to stop; but the intruder had a free and independent spirit, which forbade him to accept orders from any man! Rev. Smith Boyd, in the interests of discipline, without which the dignity and effectiveness of the cause could not be upheld, and pleased that this was so, ordered him out of the room. Mr. Rogers, with a flood of abuse which displayed some versatility, invited Rev. Smith Boyd to put him out; and Rev. Smith Boyd did so. It was not much of a struggle, though Mr. Rogers tore two benches loose on his way, and, at the narrow door through which it is difficult to thrust even a weak man, because there are so many arms and legs attached to the human torso, he was compelled to practically pitch him, headlong, across the sidewalk and over the curb and into the gutter! The victim of injustice arose slowly, and turned to come back, but he paused to take a good look at the stalwart young perpetrator, and remembered that he was thirsty.

Rev. Smith Boyd found himself standing in the middle of the sidewalk, with fists clenched and his blood surging. The atmosphere before his eyes seemed to be warm, as if it were redened slightly. He was tingling from head to foot with a passion which had been repressed and smothered since the days of his boyhood! He had striven, with a strength which was the secret of his compelling voice, to drive out of him the cravings of the body; he had sought to make himself spiritual; but, all at once, this conflict had roused in him a raging something, which swept up from the very soles of his feet to his twirling brain, and called him a child!

For a quivering moment he stood there, alive with all the virility which was the richer because of his long repression. He knew many things now, many things which ripened him in an instant, and gave him the heart to touch and the mind to understand and the soul to flame. He knew himself, he knew life, he knew, yes, and that was the wonderful miracle of the flood which poured on him, he knew love!

He reached suddenly for his watch. Sixteen. He could make it! Still impelled by this new creature which had sprung up in him, he started; but at the curb he stopped. He had been in such a whirl of emotion that he had not realized the absence of his hat. He strode into the mission door, and the rays of the declining sun, struggling dimly through the dingy glass, fell on the scattered little assemblage—as if it had been sent to touch the weak and the poor and the pitifully crippled of soul; and a great wave of shame came to him; shame and thankfulness, too!

He walked slowly up to the platform, and stood there, alive with all the virility which was the richer because of his long repression. He knew many things now, many things which ripened him in an instant, and gave him the heart to touch and the mind to understand and the soul to flame. He knew himself, he knew life, he knew, yes, and that was the wonderful miracle of the flood which poured on him, he knew love!

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He walked slowly up to the platform,

form, and, turning to that reddened sunlight which bathed his upturned face as if with a benediction, he said, in a voice which, in its new sweetness of vibration, stirred even the murky depths of these, the numb:

"Let us pray."

### CHAPTER XVI.

#### The Creed of Gail.

Who was that tall, severely correct gentleman waiting at the station, with a bunch of violets in his hand, and the light in his countenance which was never on sea or land? It was Gerald Fosland, and he astonished all beholders by his extraordinary conduct. As the beautiful Arly stepped through the gates, he advanced with an entirely unrepressed smile, springing from the balls of his feet with a buoyancy too active to be quite in good form. He took Arly's hand in his, but he did not bend over it with his customary courteous gallantry. Instead, he drew her slightly towards him, with a firm and deliberate movement, and, bending his head sideways under the brim of her hat, kissed her, kissed her on the lips!

Immediately thereafter he gave a dignified welcome to Gail, and with Arly's arm clutched tightly in his own, he then disappeared. As they walked rapidly away, Arly looked up at him in bewilderment; then she suddenly hugged herself closer to him with a jerk. As they went out through the carriage entrance, she skipped.

It was good to see Allision, big, strong, forceful, typical of the city and its mighty deeds. His eye had lighted with something more than pleasure as Gail stepped out through the gates of the station; something so infinitely more than pleasure that her eyes dropped, and her hand trembled as she felt that same old warm thrill of his clasp. He was so overwhelming in his physical dominance. He took immediate possession of her, standing by while she greeted her uncle and aunt and other friends, and beaming with justifiably proud proprietorship. Gail had laughed as she recognized that attitude. Allision was really a big man, one born to command, to sway things, to move and shift and rearrange great forces; and that, of course, was his manner in everything. She flushed each time she looked in his direction; for he never removed his gaze from her; bold, confident, supreme. When man like that is kind and gentle and considerate, when he is tender and thoughtful and full of devotion, he is a big man indeed!

Rev. Smith Boyd was at the steps of the Sargent house to greet her, and her heart leaped as she recognized another of the dear familiar faces. This was her world, after all; not that

she could have bidden Allision adieu had she waited a very few minutes. He was a man who had spent a lifetime in linking two and two together, and he abided unwaveringly by his deductions. There was no mistaking the nature of the change which was so apparent in Rev. Smith Boyd; but Allision, after careful thought on the matter, was able to take a comparatively early departure.

"I'll see you tomorrow, Gail," he observed finally.

Rising, he crossed to where she sat, and, reaching into her lap, he took both her hands. He let her arms swing from his clasp, and, looking down into her eyes with smiling regard, he gave her hands an extra pressure, which sent, for the hundredth time that night, a surge of color over her face.

Rev. Smith Boyd, blazing down at that scene, suddenly felt something crushing under his hand. It was the lighter runner board of the music rack, and three hairs, which had lain in placid place at the crown of his head, suddenly popped erect. Ten thousand years before, had these been so grouped, Allision would have felt a stone ax on the back of his neck, but as it was he passed out unmolested, nodding carelessly to the young rector, and bestowing on Gail a parting look which was the perfection of easy assurance.

Rev. Smith Boyd wasted not a minute in purposeless hesitation or idle preliminary conversation.

"Gail!" he said, in a voice which chimed of all the love songs ever written, which vibrated with all the love passion ever breathed, which pleased with the love appeal of all the dominant forces since creation. Gail had resumed her seat on the end of the piano bench, and now he reached down and took her hand, and held it, unwilling. She was weak and limp, and she averted her eyes from the burning gaze which beamed down on her. Her breath was fluttering, and the hand which lay in her lap was cold and trembling. "Gail, I love you!" He bent his head and kissed her hand. The touch was fire, and she felt his blood leap to it. "Gail, dear," and his voice was like the suppressed crescendo of a tremendous organ flute; to all her girl friends, Gail had slipped upstairs and into a creamy lace evening frock without having been missed; and she was in this acutely harmonious setting when Rev. Smith Boyd called, with his beautiful mother on his arm. The beautiful mother was in an exceptional flurry of delight to see Gail, and kissed that charming young lady with clinging warmth. The rector's eyes were even more strikingly changed than they had been when he had first met her on the steps, as they looked on Gail in her creamy lace, and after she had read that new intense look in his eyes for

world of her childhood. How different the rector looked; or was it that she had needed to go away in order to judge her friends anew? His eyes were different; deeper, steadier and more penetrating into her own; and yes, bolder. She was forced to look away from them for a moment. There seemed a warm eagerness in his greeting, as if everything in him were drawing her to him.

With a rapidity which was a marvel to all her girl friends, Gail had slipped upstairs and into a creamy lace evening frock without having been missed; and she was in this acutely harmonious setting when Rev. Smith Boyd called, with his beautiful mother on his arm. The beautiful mother was in an exceptional flurry of delight to see Gail, and kissed that charming young lady with clinging warmth. The rector's eyes were even more strikingly changed than they had been when he had first met her on the steps, as they looked on Gail in her creamy lace, and after she had read that new intense look in his eyes for

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## SMYRNA NEGRO WOUNDS FOUR

Having been released from the New Castle county workhouse but a few days ago where he had been sent a year ago for a murderous assault, William Turner, colored, of Smyrna, went on a rampage at a party in Smyrna, on Pearl street, at an early hour Sunday morning and before he was halted had cut three persons and shot at another, the last person being a colored woman, whose condition is serious enough to send her to the hospital.

Turner's victims included his brother Andrew Turner, whom he assaulted a year ago leaving him with a deeply cut gash on the left arm, requiring eight stitches.

Bessie York, severely cut on left arm.

William Bedford cut on left arm.

Mary Willey, shot in the left leg with a loaded shotgun in the hands of Turner tearing away a large part of the flesh. Her condition is critical.

Turner was captured by Chief of Police Lee R. Cochran, of Smyrna, who was called from his home while assisting in the trimming of a Christmas tree he being informed that a wholesale shooting had occurred at the house of Florence Bedford, on Pearl street. As Cochran neared the house he saw Turner coming toward him with the knife still in his hand. Officer Cochran approached him, asking him what he had done, to which he replied "nothing." Cochran took the knife away from Turner and placed him under arrest. Turner protesting against being arrested. Cochran turned Turner over to Officer Stanley, while he (Cochran) went to investigate the shooting and cutting affair. He secured the service of Dr. Dwight of Smyrna, who dressed the wounds of all the victims.

Turner was given a hearing before Magistrate Postle, of Smyrna, on three charges of murderous assault, who held him in \$500 on these charges.

While Turner at first denied the cutting he afterwards is said to have admitted it to Officer Cochran.

## Fogel &amp; Burstan's "Taking-Account-of-Stock" Bargain Counter saves you money.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRANSCRIPT]

GRACE MARSHALL

(Who was recently released from a small ill-kept room after being incarcerated for 12 years).

The skies above shone bright and clear  
The birds sang in the trees,  
The flowers bloomed and gaily cast  
Their fragrance to the breeze  
The sunshine flooded all the place  
But there was none alas! for Grace.

II

Her playmates worked and played at school  
While this poor little lass  
One of the brightest pupils there  
Was taken from her class  
Of girlish youth and joy and fun  
This frail and lonely child had none.

III

Deprived of freedom and of food  
Shut in a filthy cell.  
Her body, mind and soul in want  
Within an early hell,  
Till even speech to all so dear  
With strength had slipped away from her.

IV

While other fathers prized their girls  
And gave them love and wealth  
Her stingy father wouldn't spend  
Enough to save her health  
But left her to her second wife  
Who grudged her light and food and life.

V

A prosperous farm a well-kept home  
For others on the place  
No milk, no eggs, no apples red  
No clothes or heat to keep her warm  
No decent bed for that frail form.

VI

With broken limb and heart and life  
She longed for mother dear,  
But even those who knew her once  
Were barred from coming near  
No sympathy and no relief  
None to assuage her maddening grief.

VII

The Master sees this broken child,  
And those who wrought the wreck  
And with stern justice speaks these words  
With millstone round thy neck  
Far better had it been for thee  
Hadst thou been drowned in yon deep sea.

V. E. M.

If you like to take advantage of the big Bargains before we take account of Stock - call at once.  
Fogel & Burstan.

## COLLEGE FARM A SUCCESS

NEWARK, Del., Dec. 27.—Records that have been made and the numerous unusual features that have been demonstrated at the Delaware College Experiment Farm during the past few years, and especially the year just closing, have made the farm a valuable asset to the state, as it has been the means of attracting national attention to Delaware on more than one occasion. Few, if any, states have gotten the publicity from their experiment farms that Delaware has this year.

Sales to Take Place

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by Ottwell Carey & Bro., near Port Penn. H. V. Buckson, auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., on the "D. W. Corbit farm," on road from Stump Corner to Stay's Landing. D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per cent. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per cent. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by Frank P. Pool at McDonough. D. P. Hutchison auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by Benjamin Boyles on the "Harry Perkins' farm," on Mill Lane, between Sherrillers and Voshell mills, about three miles north of Middletown. D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7th, 1916.—Public sale of horses, cows and mules, on the Houston farm, 1 mile west of Mt. Pleasant. Eugene Racine, Auc.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23d, 1916.—Public Sale of Stock, farming implements, etc., by Harvey K. Smith, on the "Parvis Farm," on the road leading from Jamison's Corner to St. Georges. D. P. Hutchison, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by William H. Dickinson, on the Houston farm, 1 mile west of Mt. Pleasant. Eugene Racine, Auc.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23d, 1916.—Public Sale of Stock, farming implements, etc., by Harvey K. Smith, on the "Parvis Farm," on the road leading from Jamison's Corner to St. Georges. D. P. Hutchison, Auctioneer.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—Fresh and Salt Fish at all times. W. C. JONES.

FOR SALE—The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal W. C. JONES.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combe Dentist, Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

J. H. Emerson agent for the Model Evans Combination Vacuum Sweeper.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash prices paid for horse and cow hides. W. C. JONES.

After October first the hours for the Middletown Public Library will be—

Tuesday, 3:30 to 5 P. M.; Friday, 7 to 8:30 P. M.; Saturday, 3 to 5 P. M. The Library will be open on Tuesday evenings for school children exclusively.

Real Estate!

Wednesday, January 5th, 1916

At 2 O'clock P. M.

Owing to Mr. E. M. Records Cannon business he has not time to attend to his mill and will sell his tract of land and property at Blackbird station.

Five acres of land, more or less; Dwelling House 8 Rooms, Steam Heat 2 Tenant Houses, New Stable, Flour mill, 50 bbl. capacity; New Steel frame; 28 Horse Power Gasoline Engine, and Concrete Race, everything in good condition; go see property any time.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by,

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

Real Estate Broker, Office North Broad St., Middletown, Del. D. P. HUTCHISON, Auc.

It is not generally known that the highest priced living pig was bred and raised at the Delaware College Farm and was sold this year. This pig was an attractive beast and when between six months and a year old was priced at \$2.50. He was used extensively in the college drove and at the age of four years was sold for \$100 and afterwards resold for \$1,600. The name of this thoroughbred hog was Duke of Sussex 6th and he is now owned by one of the most progressives of Berkshires in Pennsylvania.

The climax, however, as to records was reached on November 1 of this year when it was found that the college farm had developed a real world's champion. This was the wonderful Lady Eglantine, a White Leghorn hen, owned by A. A. Christian, of Greensborough, Md., which made in a year in the International Egg Laying Competition at the college farm the world's record of 314 eggs. It will probably be many years before another hen will be able to combine so many favorable circumstances and break this record. This record attracted not only the attention of thousands of persons in this country, but also international attention to Delaware.

The peach orchard has also from its very start been a source of delight to visitors and those interested in peach culture. Four successive crops have been produced from this orchard and it is still in its prime and apparently good for many more crops. The peach orchard has not only been a source of delight to thousands of visitors, but has demonstrated probably more than any other orchard in the state that it is possible for the peach industry to come back in Delaware.

While the farm has had these rather

Holiday Season

Full Dress Suits, \$15 to \$40

Tuxedo Suits, \$15 to \$35

Dress Vests, \$2.50 to \$8

Dress Shirts, \$1 to \$3

Dress Ties, 25c to \$1

Dress Gloves, \$1 to \$2.50

Dress Shoes, \$3.50 to \$6.50

Silk Hats, \$5 to \$8

Latest styles, best makes, guaranteed qualities and all at moderate prices.

Winter Specialties

Heavy Overcoats, \$5 to \$50

Mackinaws, \$4 to \$10

Heavy Suits, \$8 to \$25

Heavy Trousers, \$1.50 to \$5

Heavy Sweaters, \$2 to \$8

Everything in Caps, Clothes, Furnishings and Winter Wear for Men and Boys, Young Men and Little Boys.

Mullin's Home Store

WILMINGTON

S. E. MASSEY

Middletown, Delaware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

JOHN S. CROUCH, Cashier.

## NOTICE—ELECTION

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN

Middletown, Del., Dec. 11th, 1915.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

JOHN S. CROUCH, Cashier.

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

OF

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,  
SATURDAY, JAN. 29th, 1916  
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN  
SATURDAY, JAN. 29th, 1916  
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPIRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA  
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY  
During JANUARY, 1916  
From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,  
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF  
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER  
30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS  
AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per cent.

On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per cent.

On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever.

And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,  
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

OF

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART,  
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.  
EVERY SATURDAY.  
During JANUARY, 1916.  
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamp.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,  
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF  
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER  
30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS  
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On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever.

And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

W. S. MONEY,  
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

## NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

OF

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL.  
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26th, 1916  
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,  
SATURDAY, JAN. 29th, 1916  
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamp.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,  
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF  
NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per cent.

On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per cent.

On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever.